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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/008,644	11/09/2001	Imre Trefil	LIFE061	7320

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EXAMINER

SHERR, CRISTINA O

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3621

DATE MAILED: 11/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/008,644

Applicant(s)

TREFIL ET AL.

Examiner

Cristina Owen Sherr

Art Unit

3621

The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to allocation filed November 9, 2001. Claims 1-27 have been examined in this case.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on July 28, 2004 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elander (US 4,500,750) in view of Obashi (US 5,761,309).
5. Regarding claim 1 –
Elander discloses a data processing apparatus, comprising: a memory containing a stored list of cyclic redundancy check values, each said cyclic redundancy check value corresponding to a data string representing an authorized identifier (e.g. col 4 ln 10-25). Elander does not disclose, but Obashi does, stored programming configured to compare a cyclic redundancy check value for a data string subject to authorization to said stored list of cyclic redundancy check values and determine validity of said cyclic

Art Unit: 3621

redundancy check value for said data string subject to authorization (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

6. Regarding claim 2 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein said data strings representing said authorized identifiers comprise data representing alphanumeric character strings indicative of authorized users (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

7. Regarding claim 3 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 2, wherein said data string subject to authorization comprises a user-entered identification string of alphanumeric characters (e.g. col 6 ln 40-55).

8. Regarding claim 4 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 3, further comprising a keypad operatively coupled to said memory, said keypad configured for inputting said user-entered identification string of alphanumeric characters (e.g. col 6 ln 30-40).

9. Regarding claim 5 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein said memory further comprises stored programming configured to calculate cyclic redundancy check values for a plurality of said data strings representing said authorized identifiers, and create said stored list of said cyclic redundancy check values for said data strings representing authorized identifiers (e.g. col 6 ln 5-20).

10. Regarding claim 6 –

Art Unit: 3621

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising: a direct memory access controller operatively coupled to said memory; a cyclic redundancy check circuit operatively coupled to said direct memory access controller; said direct memory access controller configured to transfer data from said memory as a data stream to said cyclic redundancy check circuit; and said cyclic redundancy check circuit configured to calculate a check value for said data stream (e.g. col 7 ln 20-40).

11. Regarding claim 7 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 6, further comprising: stored programming configured to seed said cyclic redundancy check circuit with a selected initial value; stored programming configured to set up said direct memory access controller with a source address for said data stream, a destination address for said data stream, and a size for said data stream; and stored programming configured to initiate transfer of said data stream by said direct memory access controller from said memory to said cyclic redundancy check circuit (e.g. col 8 ln 20-30).

12. Regarding claim 8 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 7, further comprising: stored programming configured to read said calculated cyclic redundancy check value from said cyclic redundancy check circuit; and stored programming configured to store said calculated cyclic redundancy check value in said memory (e.g. col 8 ln 1-15).

13. Regarding claim 9 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 6, further comprising a display controller operatively coupled to said direct memory access controller, said direct memory access

Art Unit: 3621

controller configured to transfer display data from said memory as a display data stream to said display controller (e.g. col 9 ln 40-60).

14. Regarding claim 10 –

Elander discloses the apparatus of claim 9, further comprising: stored programming configured to set up said display controller with a display address for said display data stream; stored programming configured to set up said direct memory access controller with a source address for said display data stream, a destination address for said display data stream, and a size for said display data stream; and stored programming configured to initiate transfer of said display data stream by said direct memory access controller to said display controller (e.g. col 9 ln 50-65).

15. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Elander and Obashi in order to obtain a more economic method or for authorization of data strings.

16. Claims 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elander (US 4,500,750) in view of Obashi (US 5,761,309).

17. Regarding claim 11 –

Elander discloses a method for authenticating a data string, comprising: creating a list of cyclic redundancy check values each corresponding to a data string representing an authorized identifier; comparing a cyclic redundancy check value for a data string subject to authorization to said list of cyclic redundancy check values (e.g. col 4 ln 10-25).

Art Unit: 3621

Elander does not disclose, but Obashi does determining if said cyclic redundancy check value for said data string subject to authorization is valid (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

18. Regarding claim 12 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 11, further comprising sorting and storing said list of list of cyclic redundancy check values (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

19. Regarding claim 13 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 11, further comprising calculating said cyclic redundancy check value for said a data string subject to authorization (e.g. col 6 ln 40-55).

20. Regarding claim 14 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 11, wherein said creating said list of cyclic redundancy check values is carried out on a first computer, and said comparing and said determining are carried out on a second computer (e.g. col 6 ln 30-40).

21. Regarding claim 15 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 14, further comprising transferring said list of cyclic redundancy check values from said first computer to said second computer (e.g. col 6 ln 5-20).

22. Regarding claim 16 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 11, wherein said comparing comprises searching said list of cyclic redundancy check values for a match with said cyclic redundancy check value for said data string subject to authorization (e.g. col 7 ln 20-40).

23. Regarding claim 17 –

Art Unit: 3621

Elander discloses the method of claim 11, wherein said data strings representing said authorized identifiers comprise data representing alphanumeric character strings indicative of authorized users (e.g. col 8 ln 20-30).

24. Regarding claim 18 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 16, wherein said data string subject to authorization comprises a user-entered identification string of alphanumeric characters (e.g. col 9 ln 50-65).

25. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Elander and Obashi in order to obtain a more economic method or for authorization of data strings.

26. Claims 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elander (US 4,500,750) in view of Obashi (US 5,761,309).

27. Regarding claim 19 –

Elander discloses a method for authentication of a user, comprising: creating a list of cyclic redundancy check values on a first computer, each said cyclic redundancy check value in said list corresponding to a character string representing an authorized user; inputting a user identification character string; calculating a cyclic redundancy check value for said user identification character string; comparing said cyclic redundancy check value for said user identification character string to said list of cyclic redundancy check values (e.g. col 4 ln 10-25).

Art Unit: 3621

Elander does not disclose, but Obashi does, determining if said cyclic redundancy check value for said user identification character string represents an authorized character string (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

28. Regarding claim 20 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 19, further comprising sorting and storing said list of list of cyclic redundancy check values (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

29. Regarding claim 21 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 19, wherein said creating said list of cyclic redundancy check values is carried out by a first computer (e.g. col 6 ln 40-55).

30. Regarding claim 22 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 21, further comprising transferring said list of cyclic redundancy check values to a second computer (e.g. col 6 ln 30-40).

31. Regarding claim 23 –

Elander discloses the method of claim 22, wherein said inputting said user identification character string, said calculating said cyclic redundancy check value for said user identification character string, said comparing said cyclic redundancy check value for said user identification character string to said list of cyclic redundancy check values, and said determining if said cyclic redundancy check value for said user identification character string represents an authorized character string, are carried out by said second computer (e.g. col 9 ln 50-65).

Art Unit: 3621

32. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Elander and Obashi in order to obtain a more economic method or for authorization of data strings.

33. Claims 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Elander (US 4,500,750) in view of Obashi (US 5,761,309).

34. Regarding claim 24 –

Elander discloses a user authorization system, comprising: means for creating a list of cyclic redundancy check values corresponding to character strings representing authorized users; means for comparing a cyclic redundancy check value for a user-entered character string to said list of cyclic redundancy check values (e.g. col 4 ln 10-25).

Elander does not disclose, but Obashi does, means for determining if said cyclic redundancy check value for said user-entered character string represents an authorized character string (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

35. Regarding claim 25 –

Elander discloses the system of claim 24, further comprising means for sorting and storing said list of list of cyclic redundancy check values (e.g. col 5 ln 20-35).

36. Regarding claim 26 –

Elander discloses the system of claim 24, further comprising calculating said cyclic redundancy check value for said user-entered character string (e.g. col 6 ln 40-55).

37. Regarding claim 27 –

Art Unit: 3621

Elander discloses the system of claim 24, further comprising means for transferring said list of cyclic redundancy check values from a first computer to a second computer (e.g. col 9 ln 50-65).

38. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Elander and Obashi in order to obtain a more economic method or for authorization of data strings.

39. Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may be applied as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

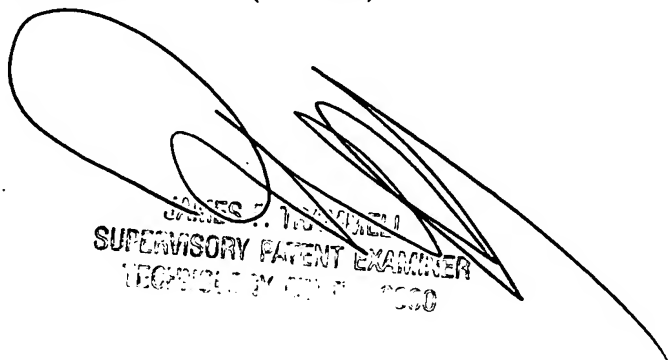
Conclusion

40. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cristina Owen Sherr whose telephone number is 703-305-0625. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 Monday through Friday.

41. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on 703-305-9768. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 3621

42. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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